

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
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of Hongkong and the
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,681.

號三十八年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

No. 2 COMPANY.

All ranks, excepting only medical
compts, will fall under the O.C. Com-
pany at the Central Police Station at
9 p.m. on Tuesday, September 5th. Uni-
form, Caps with Covers, and Belts.

HELLARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.
The 1st and 2nd rounds must be played
before Tuesday, September 12th. Matches
unplayed will be cancelled.

PARADES.

Central Station.

Thursday, August 31st.—Certain mem-
bers of No. 2 Platoon as already detailed
in Orders.

Also whole of No. 4 Company under
Lieut. Major Boylance at 5.45 p.m.
(Sgt.) F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (R.).

THE RECENT RISE IN THE BANK
RATE.

FIRST ADVANCE SINCE EARLY
DAYS OF WAR.

The City Editor of a London con-
temporary commenting on the rise last month
in the Bank of England rate of discount
from 5 to 6 per cent. remarked:—The
decision of the directors of the Bank of
England is due solely to the sudden rise
in money rates in New York. In the
first days of the war the Bank rate was
advanced rapidly from 3 to 10 per cent.;
then it fell quickly to 5 per cent., and
since August 8, 1914, no necessity has
arisen to alter the rate from the last-
named figure.

It must be remembered that London
enjoys the distinction of being the only
free gold market in the world. This pre-
eminent position has not been imperilled
by the war, and is not likely to be. As
however, our gold must be protected,
there is no other way than to raise the
bank rate in order to compete with the
existing higher value of money in New
York. Over the stringency and dearth
there we have no control; it is merely a
state of things we must face and make
the best of.

WAY TO KEEP MONEY HERE.

If Americans and others are tempted to
take from here the money they are in-
vesting in order to use it more profitably
in New York we must make it worth their
while to keep it here. This can be done
only in one way. We must compete with
New York. The present development is
especially unfortunate at this juncture,
when our military successes are growing,
but we must bow to necessity. Hence
the advance in the Bank rate.

Should the position change for the bet-
ter on the other side—that is to say,
should money there become more plenti-
ful and cheaper, then the Bank rate can
come down again. For this we must
hope. The advance is not the effect of
any radical change in credit or money-
market conditions here. On the contrary,
the situation in this respect was improv-
ing when the change came suddenly and
almost dramatically in New York.

One great lesson we may take to heart.
We must, as a nation, practise thrift with
greater zeal. If we will buy less from
America and export more to America we
shall be the less in debt to America, and
the less dependent upon America. But if
the nation persists in its prodigal thrift-
less ways, it cannot expect blessings in
the shape of cheapness and easier bur-
dens. Greater thrift would vastly help
our anxious and watchful guardians to
deal with a problem such as that which
has now suddenly arisen.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

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Hongkong, July 26, 1916.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement as the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
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on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
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Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
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Best of Food and Service.

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'VICTORIA'.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,367.

—Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £3,437,500

—Fire Branch £3,437,500

Life & Annuity Funds £1,067,500

Sinking Fund Account £23,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £1,141,593

Branches £1,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,236

Other Receipts £78,940

£48,940

£48,940

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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P. O. PEUSTER,

Manager.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

THURSDAY, 31st AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Daily at 7.30 A.M.

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S.S. 'SUI AN'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
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Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and
'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
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Town Office, 48, Cross Street Road, CHINA, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
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— Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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NEW
"REGAL"
RECORDS.

G 7283 (A Perfect Day.....Orchestra
Persiflage Entr'acte ...
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Tenting To-night on
the Old Camp Ground
G 7281 (Are you from Dixie ... Duet
When Faderewski Plays
The Home Bells are
G 7280 (The Song the Kettle
is Singing ... Baritone
G 7279 (A Broken Doll ... Baritone
Keep the Kettle Boiling
Mary ...
G 7280 (The Bee Wedding... Piano Solo
Spring Song

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

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COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL crammed into Bunkers at SEBATTIKO
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo)

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIKO or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON
COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatiko Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibeko Bay (Sebatiko Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal

Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1097

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COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

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\$17.00 by all Codes Ports.

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INTIMATIONS

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND
ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED
on FRIDAY 1st September. For
Terms for Boarders or Day scholars,
apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1916. 978

WARNING

THE GAS COMPANY desires to
warn Householders against allow-
ing men to interfere with their gas
fittings unless such men produce
certificates of recent date of employment
by the Company.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, Aug. 25, 1916. 979

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Payment of the Coupons of
the CHINESE GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE
THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will
be made by us at the Office of the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong, while our Canton
Office is temporarily closed.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1916. 947

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OUR

DAISY BRAND

BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

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EVERY BUG

Is killed

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Tires

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ALL SIZES.

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from 1 inch to 30 inches.

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Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916. 907

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 511

Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

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The
Standard
Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

SONGS AND THE SOLDIER.

ORPHEUS IN KHAKI.

[BY TREVOR ALLEN.]

Song is the smelter of the soldier; the
never-failing charm he carries with him to
beguile the first day's fatigue or the
last moment's plunge into a belching
tornado of destruction. The melody
may be facile, the words fatuous; they
are merely the instrument, and do not
matter. What matters is the vibrant
voice lifted in song, for through it is
manifest the soul of the man and its
victory over circumstances and environ-
ment.

When, perforce, we must, hide our
scintillating buttons under greasy
overalls and take our turn as camp
orderly or cooks' mate—broadly speak-
ing, regimental life—we don't complain.
We don't extend our arms in studied
anguish, lamenting the luxurious job we
sacrificed to join up and the elegant
home we've been accustomed to. All
that is taken for granted in the new
arena until it is claimed as a strictly
personal prerogative; then it is resented.
No; we sing. "Good-bye, Virginia,"
the admirably rhythmic of a scrubbing
brush on a latrine floor; in fact, it is
almost a deodoriser. While, as for
scouring greasy bacon pans with mud
and cold water, all the patches of it seem
concentrated in that plaintive "Long,
long trail that's leading." And
what means all this, pray, but the con-
tempt of the soul for mere disreputable
matter, its laughing immunity from the
grime of the hands, articulated in song?

SONGS OF THE MARCH.

Then the route marches.
Not only do we sing to proclaim the
soul's triumph over physical fatigue;
over the caprices of an officer with a
suburban tendency to follow the tram-
lines; over the wistful appeal of the
Rising Sun that dawns for us in vain
and The Crown and Anchor, where not
even the peripatetic sergeant-major may
indulge a moment's harpounage; over
blisters, and drawing feet, and that
blighter in front who persists in think-
ing he is the only man in step. Our
singing is positive as well as negative.
We sing—the intoxicating rhythm, of
feet, and the body's proud strength and
endurance, unwavering as a tumbler
engine. We sing the delicious languor
that creeps into the brain from the
limbs' consistent motion, the blood's
warm surging, the streaming sunlight,
the hazy, brooding countryside. We
sing the gaiety of marching through
pleasant villages so intimately responsive
to our "Here we are again!"—the
whimsical conceit of marching through
the town, with its attentive crowd and
derelict traffic.

All these things we sing, chorus
following chorus until our repertoire is
exhausted, and we have to concede the
beauty of these tunes our fathers
marched to. "John Peel," "There is
a Tavern in the Town," "O.E. to
Philadelphia," "The Minstrel Boy,"
"Boys of the Old Brigade," and so on.
In pre-khaki days it may have been
our idiosyncrasy to mumble odd
couplets from Wagner, Grieg, Schubert,
Rachmaninoff. Now anything from
"Gilbert and Sullivan" to "My Home in
Tennessee" will do, because into them
passes all the light, colour, and
atmosphere of these pagan days. In
the far-by-and-by these careless choruses
will echo in the mind, bringing back to
us the glory of those days intensified
by remoteness and recollection.

Manifold as these of the songs and
the troubadours of old are the songs
within songs that we sing. There is the
song that leaps like a cat from a
hundred, three hundred voices in unison
—the song of the Y.M.C.A. on concert
night. Though it seem to you, listening
by merely an ordinary string of choruses,
it is really one great song. It is the
song of respite from healthful labour,
of relaxed limbs and elated and shoes
and genial comradeship. It is the song
of evening twilight resting like a bene-
diction over the camp, of dual unfolding
in misty quietude, of lights glimmer-
ing out in tent one by one, the ebb and
flow of talk and laughter, and the
cheery good-night to the guard; of
"Last Post," rounding the requiem of a
day lived blindly for itself with no

society for the morrow; of "Lights
Out," the sinking into grateful repose,
and a throng of stars visible through
the open tent flap.

THE SENTIMENTAL AND THE SUBLIME.

Certain songs there are, too, which
we prefer to sing by proxy, as it were;
through the intermediary of an intuitive
temperament and polished technique
beyond our own accomplishments.
Among them are the "Caravan" song,
"Farewell," "When You Come Home,"
"Comrade," "Somewhere a Voice
is Calling," the "Estoum Love Song";
and they are the most poignant of all.
Though our lips are silent, we sing them
with that inward voice of sympathy and
remembrance which is, perhaps, more
devout. Surrounded by the complacence
of civilian life, our enjoyment of the
sentimental song might sometimes
have been blent with a little lofty
cynicism. In the Army, which to the
soldier of to-day is in some respects an
exile, we cannot afford this high-
brow aloofness. In each of these songs
there is a phrase, a cadence in the
melody, that evoke an echo in the
deepest emotions. Through them we
may indulge a reverie of these personal
feelings which the soldier's dignity at
other times represses. They exhale
into oblivion with the incense of his
cigarette.

Last of all, there is the song we sing
when we go over the top, the song we
sing into the hungry jaws of missile-
dealing death. You've read about
it—how we plunge into the
dog's head of conflict, to the skill of
pipes and the challenge of John Peel.
Think, beyond sight and sound from the
soul of us. It preclaims the soul's defiance
of diabolically-wrought matter—the
tubed wire, the shrapnel certain, the
dense hail of machine-guns, the debris-
straw craters, the poised lurking
bayonet; of that most precious matter,
the body itself. It is eloquent of the
ascendancy of the soul over all this
devastation and annihilation. The
swan-song we sing on our way
West is our unlettered contribution to
a problem which has baffled the
philosophers of all time—the immortality
of the human soul.

THE NOTTINGHAM VOLUNTEERS.

IS THIS A RECORD?

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., writing to
a London contemporary says—I have
just ascertained the results of a house-
hold canvass of the Borough of
Nottingham undertaken for the purpose
of recording the number, names, and
regiment of all Nottingham men who
have enlisted for immediate service or
under the group system since the com-
mencement of the war. The list, which
cannot as yet be said to be complete,
contains already 12,808 names, or rather
more than 18.5 per cent. of the total
population of the borough.

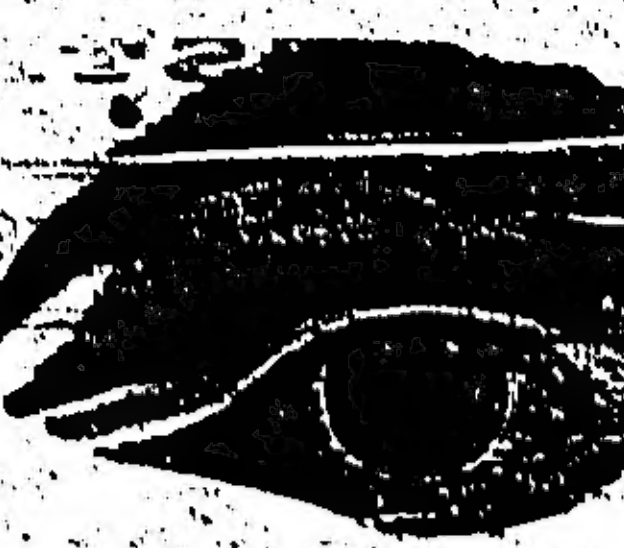
The canvass was completed before the
Military Service Act came into force, and
does not include any men brought in
under that Act. Every man of the 12,808
is a volunteer.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough, fast. It
is only a cough. Very palatable
OF ALL CHEMISTS

BOTTLES 2/6 and 5/6

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL, AND HARD

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Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-

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of Central Market) Telephone No. 615.

Hongkong September 4, 1913.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

AUTOMATIC CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process,

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 2nd September, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Room, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.
Comprising —
Gent's Shirts, Singlets, Pants, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, a number of Pairs of Boots and Shoes, Toilet Soap, Bath and Face Towels, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Blankets, Table Cloths, Counterpanes, a quantity of White Alpaca, a number of Lots of Grass Cloth, Rain Coats, &c. Holdalls and Suitcases.
Terms — Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916. 960

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Liquidators of Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction,
Commencing

MONDAY,

the 11th September, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., on their premises, Queen's Buildings, THE VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS,

SAFES, &c., &c., contained therein.

Comprising —

Filing Cabinets, Showcases, Counters, (fitted with Yale locks) by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Large and Small Desks, Sample Tables and Cupboards, Bookcases, Chairs, Large Office Clocks, Weighing Machines, Swing Doors, Stationery, Office Requisites, &c., &c., &c.

And
2 Collapsible Sample Cupboards, Large and Small Safes by well-known Makers (one combination), Copying Presses, Large Model Steamer, Electric Ceiling and Desk Fans, Lamps, Fittings, including Two Large Inverted Fittings complete with down chains, &c., &c., &c.

Picnics and Hardware Samples, &c., &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from 8th September.
Terms — Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1916. 970

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

AN EARLY DATE

The following Lighthouse gear &c., viz: —
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamp.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances.

And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring buoys.
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms — as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 964

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Room, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

Piano by John Broadwood & Sons (in good condition).
Piano Moutrie & Co. (in good condition).
Cabinet Grand Piano by Sterling Organ, Eleven Stops.
by Mason & Hamlin.
Inspection and particulars by application to the undersigned.
Terms — Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1916. 943

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 1st September, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Salvaged ex. S.S. "OHIO-MARU,"

A Quantity of
Copper and Brass Pipes and Scrap, Iron plates, Pipes, etc., etc., Three Electrical Motors, One Winch and One Anchor (about 1½ tons).
Terms — Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916. 975

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 1st September, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising —
Sundry Table Linen, 1 Persian Carpet (practically new), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Dining Tables and Chairs, 2 Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, Plates, a few lots of Porcelains, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms — Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916. 960

MARTIN'S
APIOLASTIC
PILLS
A French Preparation for all Rheumatic Affections, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world.
MARTIN'S
APIOLASTIC
PILLS

TANG YUK-DEW, successor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

DR. HIMPSON'S
CURE FOR
ASTHMA
Over 30 years ago, the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMPSON'S CURE FOR ASTHMA, and every post brings similar letters to-day.
DR. HIMPSON'S
CURE FOR
ASTHMA
Sole in this by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

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OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 1s.

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 1s.

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.) 6s.

Part I—Mammals and Birds 3s. 6d.
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 3s. 6d.

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tao K'ing," translated by E. J. Kitchin) 3s.

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM (a collection) 2s.

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 3s.

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SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S WAR AND PEACE AIMS.

INSISTING ON A STRONG JINGO POLICY.

The war aims of the Imperial Chancellor and a most serious controversy thereon fill valuable columns of the German Press, says one of the latest issues of the "Daily Chronicle" to hand which adds:—The debate is conducted with all that painful thoroughness of detail in vituperation which marks the method of the Hun politician, but the protagonists in the fight are absolutely devoid of every vestige of humour, and do not even see the absurdity of insisting on "strong war aims" and "honourable peace terms" at a time when everything points to uncertainty.

The Chancellor at the present time is one of the most harassed men in Germany. The responsibilities and cares of office have taught him that, however favourable he may regard the military position of Germany, and however he may wish that the situation will remain favourable till the end, there are probabilities of vast changes opening before the nation, both on the Eastern and Western frontiers which make reticence advisable, and the audience of all cock-sureness. But his persistent enemies, the ultra-nationalists of the "Kreuz Zeitung," the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," and the greater industrial and agrarian organs do not see this, and insist on screwing the unfortunate Chancellor up to a good jingo policy.

DISPATERING THE CHANCELLOR.

One of the most prominent of the Chancellor's antagonists is Dr. Brandenburg, Professor of History at the University of Leipzig. His contention is that the time has arrived when the Chancellor must define his war aims. The intelligent portion of the German nation insists on this. If the Chancellor refuses to inform the nation more definitely than he has yet done what he means by closing the Western frontier against the anti-German plans of England and France, if he declines to explain his "driving back the Russians to the rivers," if he has not a word to say about war indemnities and the freedom of the seas, he may find out when it is too late that he has not the German nation behind him, and that he does not represent the "strong policy" which is the only possible policy for the Fatherland.

Professor Brandenburg takes it for granted that the Chancellor himself has clear notions as to what he wants, but his uncertainties and ambiguities have raised a wave of impatience, and he cannot complain if this wave of impatience and distrust besets him with its foam. There are statements, says Brandenburg, who can afford to be beset and yet be certain of success, but Bismarck was not one of these. His fourth successor in office is not.

Speaking of the new German National Committee with Prince Wedel at its head, Professor Brandenburg thinks the committee and its programme of a "sound peace propaganda" an extremely questionable undertaking. Every advocate of the extension of Germany's power must regard the committee with distrust. On August 1, when its 75 speakers are let loose over Germany, we shall hear something more definite regarding its aims. This much is certain, that if these 75 cravens engage in a public discussion of war and peace aims it will be impossible to restrain the discussion within bounds, and the Chancellor will then surely see how necessary it will be to let the nation know whether he is steering.

"SHOULD WE BE DEFEATED?"

The "Kölnische Zeitung" clearly sees the stupidity of the Chancellor's enemies and the wrecking policy they are pursuing. The Rhenish journal writes:—"We do not believe that it is an opportune time for discussing peace aims. On all fronts the war has assumed a phase of bitterness which absolutely cannot be increased. We know that should we be defeated we need expect no mercy, and we must, therefore, fight to exterminate our national enemies. It is a matter of indifference at the present time whether our enemies know that this party demands more and that party will accept less. The question is, Does it best serve German interests if everyone who has anything to say—and who has not—airs his opinions in the Press? Should this continue it is to be feared that the thought, feeling, and will of the German nation may be deflected from the war which is the only important consideration at the present time. Our only business now is to obtain victory over the enemy."

The Rhenish journal is very severe on these bitter partisans of a strong jingo

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

PINKETTES
the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Indigestion, Bloating, etc.
Of chemists, and 60 cents the box, for free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 State Street, Boston, U.S.A.

AMERICAN CABLES.

FROM THE "MEXICO CABLES."

MEXICO-PEACE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.
The Peace Commissioners who will represent the Washington Government by the coming conference to be held for the purpose of settling all matters in dispute between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico were named by President Wilson yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioners are as follows:—
Franklin K. Lane of California, secretary of the Interior.
Judge George, of Wilmington, Delaware.
Dr. J. R. Mott, of Montclair, N.J., Y.M.C.A. official, and chairman of the executive committee of World's Student Christian Federation.

The selection of a meeting place for the members of the commission has been left to Secretary of State Lansing and Eleazar Arredondo, the diplomatic representative of the de facto government here in Washington.

It is expected that the commissioners will commence their deliberations immediately after the meeting place has been chosen.

U.S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
A war game in which two divisions of the Atlantic fleet, known as the "Red" squadron and the "Blue" squadron, are engaged was commenced yesterday according to an announcement made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The fleets are "somewhere in the Atlantic."

JAPAN NOT SEEKING TERRITORY AT PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
A statement has been given out by the Japanese Embassy here, denying that Japan seeks to acquire land at Panama.

GUARDSMEN REMAIN ON MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.
Secretary of War Baker announced yesterday that the state militia men would not be withdrawn from the border but would remain there "where they are winning bloodless battles daily."

CAPITAL & LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, August 28.
All the presidents of the leading railroads of the country are opposed to the plan suggested by President Wilson to settle the difficulties between the roads and their employees in an effort to avert a strike of the 400,000 railroad workers of the United States.

The railroad presidents have issued a statement in which they declare that it is inconceivable that the railroads will grant the demands made by the men because of the threat to strike made by the latter. "In the dispute between the men and ourselves," the statement continues, "public opinion must decide which side is in the right."

President Wilson has again urged an agreement between the railroads and their employees on an eight-hour day as demanded by the men, but thus far his insistence has been without result, and the situation in regard to the impending strike is without change.

Washington, August 24.

Despite all efforts that have been made by President Wilson to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the railroad officials and their employees, there appears to be no improvement in the general situation.

According to all indications, now a strike of 400,000 railroad workers is inevitable, despite the fact that reports issued yesterday were to the effect that the situation was brightening and that the employees were yielding, having announced their willingness to settle the demand made for an eight-hour day. This announcement in regard to the concession made by the railroads was made following the conference held at the White House on Tuesday, between President Wilson and Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad; Robert Scott Lovett, representing the Union, Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The employees are now insisting that the railroads make other concessions and it is believed that the latter will endeavour to force the companies to meet their other demands.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.
Supplies the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy fish-building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices: 4/6 and 8/6.

INTIMATIONS

AN OLD PROVERB

"Wine and an old friend are without price everywhere."

HUNTS' PORTS AND SHERRIES

ARE NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THEY ARE THE

BEST.

Vino de Porto, Manzanilla, Maduro, etc.
Old White, Very Old Tawny.
Invalid, Newfoundland, etc.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS, Queen's Buildings.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT!

"THE BLACK BOX"

BY E. PHILLIPS OFFENHEIM
6th Episode in 3 Parts.
More perplexing and exciting than ever.

"THE WRECK"

A Powerful Drama by the K. B. FILMS CO. in 3 Parts.

UNDER DESEPERATION'S SPUR

Drama by Kalam.
BUNNY'S SCHEME.
Vitaphone Comedy.
GETTING A HIRED GIRL.
Essanay Comedy, etc., etc.

STRING BAND TO-NIGHT.

PRICES—AS USUAL.



HERBERT RAWLINSON.
UNIVERSAL

Quality.
With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.
The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.
Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

STRENGTH OF DUTCH ARMY.

WAR MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Replying to the Report of the Second Chamber on the Bill for a further extension of the Landstorm, the Minister of War announces, amongst other interesting items, that the entire Landwehr will probably have been sent home on leave by about the end of the present year. The tendency of the intended further calling up of Landstorm is not, he says, to extend the fighting forces under arms. The continual growth of our armed forces, which is marked by the gradually increasing reserve of men residing at home, is the result, in the first place, of the incorporation of young militiamen, accompanied by the continual discharge of older groups of men, and in the second place of the regular addition to the Landstorm and the calling under arms of fresh levies.

VOICE TRAINING FOR PASTORS.

GIFT TO PROVIDE TEACHER OF CLEAR INTONATION.

Large bequests to Baptist institutions were made by Mr. Hector Hall of Raleigh, who left property of the gross value of £25,000. He gave £200 to the Black Hills Baptist Chapel, and also £200 to the Northern Baptist Education Society. For the education of young men as ministers of the Baptist denomination, particularly for the purpose of providing or assisting to provide a teacher to provide or cultivate a clearer intonation of the voice in order that the prospective congregations or chapels may be better enabled to hear and follow his sermons. After making certain bequests to the various Baptist churches, he left the residue of his property to the Baptist Union for the Baptist Education Society, to be applied for the furtherance of its various religious in the county of York.

relief system in a general way, perhaps at the end of the year the Landwehr, inclusive of the four levies, which by then will have passed to that part of the forces, will have been entirely sent home; and the militiamen of the oldest levy—with a few exceptions—will be of the same age as the Landstorm men of the oldest levy under arms. There will then be, with due observation of the age limit fixed for more older Landstorm levies liable to be called. The Government, however, does not intend to go further with the calling up of these Landstorm men than is necessary to relieve gradually those levies that have been under arms since the beginning of the mobilization. The exact course that will be followed depends on various circumstances, such as the strength of each levy, &c.



WATSON'S FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY

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QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 516.

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POWELL
LTD.**

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"PETER PAN" SHOES

FOR
CHILDREN

THE NAME
"PETER PAN"

IS AN
ASSURANCE
OF
A PERFECT FIT
AND
HARD WEAR

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

8.15 p.m.—The Palace, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, September 1:—

11 a.m.—Auction of Electric Motor, Copper, Brass and Iron Pipes, etc. ex. ss. "Chiyo Maru" at Kowloon Godowns.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano, Table Linen, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hought.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods at Messrs. Hughes and Hought.

MONDAY, Sept. 11:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Office Furniture, Fittings, Safes etc. at Messrs. & Co. Offices, Queen's Buildings.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,
4, Wyndham St.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
China Mail Office.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

has been considered even possible that the Hungarians will insist on the supreme importance of defending it, and that their whole army will leave the other fronts, where there are no direct Hungarian interests involved, and will march to defend Transylvania against the Rumanians. It is evident that the intervention of Rumania will have a most important effect upon the general situation and there appears to be every justification for Rumania's belief that her intervention will shorten the duration of the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tonight is "Band Night" at the Palace, Kowloon; a string band has been engaged. Besides the 6th episode of "The Black Box," a powerful drama, "The Week" in 3 parts and several excellent comedies etc. will be shown. A full house should be assured.

"Was it the tiger?" is the question that two nurse amahs are debating hotly among themselves. They were walking along Wanchai Gap yesterday when one of them observed the bushes to be rustling violently and at the same moment there was a loud roar. Without more ado they took to their heels and ran.

THE ABSENT MATE.

In the Marine Court this morning the second officer of the s.s. *Meredith*, E. H. Bannister, stated to be living at Kowloon Dock, was charged by the Captain, J. Jamieson, with absenting himself from the ship from August 22nd until the 24th, and again from the 24th to the 26th inst. without leave, and without sufficient reason.

Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's Office, prosecuted.

Bannister admitted the second charge but said he had leave to be absent from August 22nd to the 24th.

The Captain stated that defendant went ashore on the 22nd without permission and that when he came aboard on the 24th he was under the influence of drink and went to his cabin and slept. He had leave to go ashore on the 22nd but should not have stayed so long; he should have been back at daylight on the 23rd. At five o'clock on the 24th he again went ashore without permission and returned at 10 o'clock on the 26th inst. When he returned on the second occasion witness read the first entry in the log and defendant admitted it. Defendant had stated that while he was on shore he was taken ill.

Defendant said a doctor was sent for by the friends in whose house he was staying, but he did not know the name of the doctor and he had no certificate.

The Captain added that defendant joined the ship on June 24th and he had had a little trouble with him last trip. His general character was good.

Bannister said he had permission from the chief officer for a day's leave and to return on the 24th. He was sorry he did not turn up to work on the 24th. He did not get leave on the 24th to go ashore, and he could not say why he went. It was not his habit to do that sort of thing.

Answering Mr. Preston, defendant said he was too ill to understand what was read to him when he returned on board. "I have hardly had 20 cents worth of food from Saturday until yesterday," he added.

Mr. Preston intimated that defendant had expressed his extreme penitence for what he had done and he asked for defendant to be cautioned and discharged.

The Marine Magistrate dismissed the charge.

CAPTURING ENEMY TRADE.

GERMANY'S MUSIC INDUSTRY PASSING TO BRITAIN.

A gratifying instance of the possibility of capturing German trade came to light at the Hayes (Middlesex) Tribunal when a claim for exemption was made by Mr. M. E. Ricketts, representative to the Board of Trade of the musical trades of the United Kingdom.

Since the outbreak of war, Mr. Ricketts told the Tribunal, the British musical trade had captured half of the German trade. It was simply a matter of organisation. Immediately the metal factories were released from war work the trade would be able to go ahead still further, and within six months of the close of the war they would have the whole of the German musical trade. Instead of 50,000 people being employed in the work there would be a quarter of a million.

Conditional exemption was granted.

"A MONSTROUS OFFENCE."

TWO CLAIMS AGAINST HONGKONG SOLICITOR.

ADJOURNMENT DECLINED.

PLAINTIFFS ASK TO BE NON-SUITED.

Mr. R. C. Faithful, solicitor, was defendant in two actions in the Summary Court this morning. The first was a claim for \$1,000 damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment by Yu Chung Im, a tailor of Tung Street. The second claim was by the Shiu Fung firm, rice merchants, 33 Connaught Road, West, whose claim was set out in the writ as follows:—

The plaintiffs' claim was as a judgment creditor of one Chan Ping Nam, trader, to set aside an assignment dated July 7, 1914 made between Chan Ping Nam and defendant whereby Chan, purported to assign to defendant the judgment debt and costs recovered by Chan in a Summary Court action from Yu Chung Im, on the ground that such purported assignment was void as being a purchase by a solicitor from his own client and that the same was an assignment voidable by the creditors of Chan Ping Nam as fraudulent under statute 13, Eliz. C. 5.

The assignment was for less than \$1,000.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Office, represented both Yu Chung Im and the Shiu Fung firm and Mr. C. Grenville Alabaster (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin applied for an adjournment in both actions. He did so with great regret and one reason amongst others was that he personally had no connection with the case until yesterday afternoon when of course it was impossible for him to appear. The actions were against Mr. Faithful, a solicitor of the Court, and they raised many important legal matters and the questions which would have to be argued in the case were as big as many of the points which they had before his Lordship in Original Jurisdiction. Pleadings had been ordered and only closed on the 18th inst. The writ was issued on the 18th of the month and as Saturday and Sunday intervened the 21st was the only working day. One of the actions raised a question of champerty and it was stated the assignment was champertous in law and therefore one offence. The point would raise a very considerable question of law, and there was also another question, that the assignment, apart from being champertous, was a fraud upon the creditors and that came within the Elizabethan statutes. For those reasons in eleven days it would have been impossible to work out a case in which such issues and serious legal points were in dispute.

His Lordship: "When were you instructed?"

Mr. Jenkin answered that he received instructions only yesterday.

Sir Wm. Rees Davies observed that the case was fixed for hearing two weeks ago and it was stated by solicitors on both sides that the case was likely to occupy a little time and two days were set apart for it. He could see no reason whatever why Counsel could not have been instructed before.

Mr. Jenkin said he was informed by Mr. Hind that it was only two or three days ago that he decided to engage Counsel. Whether he should have made up his mind earlier he could not say.

His Lordship: These continual adjournments in the Summary Court are robbing us of our daily bread. I am having daily applications for adjournments. If it is necessary that Counsel should appear it was the solicitor's duty to instruct him long ago. To come into Court today and say Counsel was only instructed yesterday seems to me extraordinary. I don't know what the other side will say.

Mr. Alabaster: I am opposing it. His Lordship: I very much sympathise with you, Mr. Jenkin, but I don't see how I can grant an adjournment.

Mr. Jenkin said he accepted everything his Lordship said as justifiable. His solicitor's clients desired to obtain Counsel on Monday last and he understood that Mr. Hind had some difficulty in getting into touch with him (Mr. Jenkin). It was the fault of the clients and clients were often to blame in such things.

Mr. Alabaster said the plaintiffs had made serious charges against defendant and were wanting plenty of time to work them up. Defendant wanted to refute those charges at the earliest possible moment. "He is an officer of this Court and he is charged with a perfectly monstrous offence" went on Counsel.

"He has come here to meet the charges and two days have been set apart by the Court for hearing them. It is perfectly plain and obvious that up to last Saturday Mr. Hind was to have appeared and conducted the case himself. They have known it at least twelve days, and twelve days is ample time in which to instruct Counsel had they wanted to do so. It is only at the last moment they decided they would not submit the case to its usual course. It is entirely the fault of the plaintiffs."

Mr. Jenkin said the fact that two days were set apart for hearing the case was nothing at all. Every case had a time set apart and there were quite a number of adjournments granted in the customary manner.

The Chief Justice said he was sorry to say that he did not consider himself justified in granting an adjournment. The legal points were specifically raised by the plaintiffs close upon a fortnight ago and there was no reason why they should not have instructed Counsel. If he granted any adjournment in

that case upon what he regarded as wholly insufficient grounds and owing to the carelessness of the lay clerk or the solicitor (he accepted the lay clerk as responsible) he would be creating a precedent for all time in that Court. The case must go on, but he was prepared to grant an adjournment until tomorrow if plaintiffs would pay the costs of today.

Mr. Alabaster said he agreed to an adjournment until tomorrow.

Mr. Jenkin said that would be impossible as he was engaged in the other court and was afraid he could not be released.

After consulting Mr. Hind, Mr. Jenkin made a further application to be non-suited with costs and leave to start a fresh action.

His Lordship observed that that were Counsel's instructions, he did not think he could do anything.

Mr. Alabaster asked for Counsel to be certified in both cases.

His Lordship: I had better make a note of this. It seems to me a question that will probably find its way to the Privy Council or somewhere of that sort.

Plaintiffs were non-suited with costs, and \$200 in Court was ordered to be paid out in the usual way.

A CHAPLAIN HERO.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

At St. Andrew's Church Kowloon, last evening, a memorial service was held in memory of the Rev. H. O. Spink, a former chaplain of the Church, who was killed in France a fortnight ago. Mr. Spink was originally attached to the Liverpool Regiment as a private but subsequently became chaplain of the regiment.

Those present at the service included Lady May, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, (Colonial Secretary) Hon. Mr. J. I. Kemp (Attorney General). The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) conducted the service and other ministers present were the Revs. C. N. Pope, Ch. Cooper Hunt, T. W. Featherstone and A. W. Stewart.

The Bishop of Victoria preached his address by an announcement that it was proposed to erect a permanent brass memorial in the church as a memorial to the ministry and life of the late Chaplain. He would also, in the name of the congregation, send a message to the widowed mother of the late Mr. Spink, to assure her of their respectful memory of her heroic and self-sacrificing son, and also to tell her of their prayerful sympathy with her and her family in their deep sorrow.

The Bishop said they had gathered there that day out of respect for the memory of a former chaplain, a chaplain who had worked in that Colony for them. He was not only a capable man, but he was a good man, and a man of God. His outstanding characteristics were his spirituality and his self-sacrifice. In these days, when the Lord's Day was so largely a day used for things other than the worship of God, and especially in a Colony like ours, where there was so much to deaden our spiritual tone, did we not need a man of God, one who evidently lived in the presence of God? As to the late chaplain's self-sacrifice, he (the Bishop) had a peculiar opportunity of judging the character and witnessing the conduct of their late brother. They had been very closely associated in different spheres of work for a number of years. When the late Mr. Spink left Dulwich School he entered the Bank of England and he had good prospects of great earthly success. But such was his self-sacrificing spirit that he threw up his bank appointment in order to enter the ministry of the Church, and though it was only after great difficulty that he could find the funds to pay for his college course, he did so. He worked with him (Dr. Lander) in a living in Lancashire, and also went with him to Liverpool, and after he (the Bishop) had been called to Hongkong, the late Mr. Spink was offered by him the living of St. Andrew's Kowloon, and though it meant considerable self-sacrifice, he came out here. Their late chaplain afterwards went to the living of St. Clement's Liverpool, but after the war had been in progress for some time he felt the call of his country. He saw the many young men of his parish going away from him to the front, and he felt it was his duty to go with them. He applied for a chaplaincy, but none was to be had. He was determined to go, however, to help his young men in their spiritual life and to stand up for his country, and so he enlisted as a private in the Liverpool Regiment. After serving for a few months as a private he was appointed to the Chaplaincy of the Regiment and it was in that capacity that he recently laid down his life for them and for his country. They needed such an example as their late chaplain's; they with their self-indulgence and who were so prone to think of themselves and to do what they liked. They needed to be pulled up. They needed the spirit of self-sacrifice which was so manifest in him who had fallen.

The "Dead March in Soul" played by the organist (Mr. J. W. Dexter) and the "Last Post" sounded by the 74th Panjabis, concluded an impressive service.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	1 p.m.
Banks	140 1/2
Docks	128 1/2
Sugar	108 1/2
Wharf	82 1/2
Def. Ind.	130 1/2
Cement	91 1/2
Trans.	71 1/2
Yan.	100 1/2
Shanghai	90 1/2
Harbour Docks	74 1/2
Kong Yik	14 1/2

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

CHINA'S NEED OF A LOAN.

PEKING, Aug. 29. It is believed that a fifty million dollar loan will place China on a sound financial footing. Negotiations with a view to raising this loan are in progress.

MR. TANG SHIO YI.

PEKING, Aug. 29. Ng Chia Shu has left for Shanghai with a Government message to Tang Shao Yi urging his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

PROPOSAL OF THE OPIUM COMBINE REJECTED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29. The Shanghai Opium Combine applied for an extension of their opium selling rights from April to December 1917.

The Cabinet has replied that they can never sanction such a request as the Government is determined to vigorously carry out its prohibition policy.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

PEKING, Aug. 29. The real cause of Tzu Ki Sui (the Premier) asking leave to resign was due to the ambition of his chief secretary, Chu Shu Sang, to obtain power. He recently endeavoured to obtain the President's sanction to several provincial appointments without the acquiescence of Ministers concerned. He is also stated to have tried to concentrate the powers of the President in the hands of the Premier, thus increasing his own influence.

The Cabinet adopted with the Premier's approval two regulations defining the power of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Chu Shu Sang held these back and drafted two other regulations himself and handed them to the President for approval. On account of this Sun Hung Ye tendered his resignation, with what result is not yet announced.

In order to avoid further trouble of this kind, arrangements are being made to define the powers of the President and the Cabinet.

Hereafter the Cabinet will delegate at each meeting one of their number to report to the President the decisions of the Cabinet, and if any decision be vetoed it will be reconsidered by the Cabinet.

Each Friday the members of the Cabinet will tiffin with the President at his palace, the object being to afford an opportunity for an exchange of views on public questions.

LATER. The powers of the President and the Premier have been defined strictly in accordance with the Constitutional regulations.

CANTON COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE.

PEKING, Aug. 30. Yim Ka Chi has been appointed Commissioner of Finance at Canton.

S.S. "CAYANBA" RIGHTED.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE BY TAIKOO DOCK.

Information was received yesterday afternoon that the s.s. *Cayamba* which turned turtle off Coochin-China has been righted and was being towed to Haiphong.

The work was undertaken by the Taikoo Dock where specifications had been drawn up to increase the length of the ship 50 feet in the centre. Messrs. Amory and McIntosh were the engineers, Mr. Goard the diver, while the tug "Taikoo" was commanded by Capt. Tall.

They left a fortnight ago for Tonkin harbour where the vessel had heeled over and after a strenuous week's work were able to get the ship into such a position as to ensure her removal to Haiphong and thence to Hongkong where she will be cut in half and the extension put in.

The s.s. *Cayamba* is an Australian boat carrying live-stock. Her tonnage is 573 and she is owned by the North Coast Steam Navigation Co. At Hongkong a refrigerating apparatus and cold storage are to be added and then the vessel will run between Hongkong and Sydney.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF HAINAN.

REVOLUTIONISTS TRYING TO OUST THE OFFICIALS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

During the last few months the Island of Hainan has been under martial law. The same officials have been in office here for nearly a year. Before the death of President Yuan they had shot a number of revolutionists, and among them several students, and had in this way made many enemies. After the declaration of independence of the province in which Hainan joined, these enemies tried to have the officials removed from office. Not succeeding in this, they have encircled and organized bands of men, and have fought with the soldiers in different parts of the island, but principally in the eastern districts.

Several battles have been fought in the vicinity of Kachek where the American Presbyterians have a Mission station. These battles have generally resulted favourably to the soldiers, and the few prisoners of the revolutionists who fell into their hands were shot. At the last report the rebels have attempted to capture Kachek, where there are 400 or 500 soldiers. They did not succeed in breaking into the town. We hear that they say that after capturing Kachek, they will come to Kiangchow and deal with the unpopular officials.

The missionaries at Kachek are proceeding with their duties in the hospital, schools, and chapels, as they can in the disturbed state of the region, for they and their followers are generally considered as neutral by both parties.

The last harvest in Hainan was a good one, and with peace the Island might look for a season of prosperity.

ROYAL BIRTHDAYS.

To-morrow is the birthday of the Queen of Holland and the Emperor of Japan.

Withmina Helena Paulina Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born on 31st August, 1860, and succeeded her late father, King William III, on 23rd Nov., 1890. She married on 7th February, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands, and Duke of Mecklenburg. Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born 30th April, 1909, is the Heiress Apparent.

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan (the Mikado) was born on 31st August, 1879, and succeeded to the throne on 29th July, 1912, the accession ceremony taking place on 10th Nov., 1915. He married on 10th May, 1900, Princess Sadako, and has issue 3 sons, the Heir Apparent being Prince Hirohito, born on 29th April, 1901.

VANISHED WEALTH.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON A DEBTOR'S PROPERTIES.

In an appeal by a debtor to the Court of Appeal, London, recently against a receiver order, on the petition of a creditor, for £1,275, it was stated that the debtor was—

Owner of a freehold brewery in Brussels, which before the war brought him in £1,400 a year, which he had presented him selling to a company for £10,000 in cash and £5,000 in shares, and which was now in the possession of the Germans.

Owner of a fishing trawler which had been requisitioned by the Government. On it there was a mortgage of £200, but the Government were buying it for £2,000, and they owed another £1,000 in respect of hire.

Owner of practically the whole of the capital of a brewery in Ireland, which, before the war, paid a dividend of from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., but which now paid nothing.

Just before the outbreak of war he paid £6,000 as deposit on a contract to purchase all property in Trinidad for resale to a company with a capital of £100,000, but owing to the war the whole thing had fallen through, and the deposit was forfeited.

The receiver order was resisted.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over camp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One or two relievers, a second dose if necessary, to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN HATRED OF THE BRITISH.

GERMAN ORDER TO TAKE NO BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, Aug. 29. The Correspondent of the Times at the Headquarters in France states that a prisoner's letter reveals that the Germans have been ordered to take no British prisoners, but to despatch them all with the baggage.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

London, Aug. 29. General Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says:

The weather is unfavourable and operations have been confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks.

By these means, the communique adds, we are gradually establishing a hold on the ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ghinchy.

We captured a hostile barricade between Delville Wood and Fligh Wood.

We further progressed east of Thiepval.

We bombarded selected points of the enemy's line between Neuve Chapelle and south of Arras.

THE FIGHTING IN THE MEUSE REGION.

A communique states:

We recaptured ground south-east of Thionville.

Enemy attacks at Flouvy and near the road leading to Vaux Fort were repulsed with heavy losses.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd, Aug. 29.

A communique states:—An enemy attack in the Tobolsk district, west of the Stokhod, was repulsed.

We advanced everywhere on the front from Kyghi to west of Lake Van, hurling back the enemy to near Ognol, to the west of which place a Turkish attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

GREEK STEAMER SUNK.

London, Aug. 29.

The Greek steamer *Leandros* has been sunk.

"KITCHENER COLLEGE."

AN APPEAL.

London, Aug. 29.

Prince Alexander of Teck has issued an appeal on behalf of the Imperial Service College at Windsor for the sons or other descendants of British Officers and Civil Servants. It is intended to raise £400,000 in memory of Lord Kitchener, and to change the name of the College to Kitchener College.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

London, Aug. 29.

An extraordinary meeting of stockholders in the P. & O. S. N. Co. has been called for the 7th prox. to consider a resolution confirming the conditional agreement between the New Zealand Shipping Co. and the P. & O. Co., and providing for the increase of the P. & O. Co.'s capital of £6,744,883 by the creation of £906,720 additional deferred stock.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALY AND RUMANIA.

London, Aug. 29.

Congratulations have been telegraphed by Viscount Grey to the Italian Foreign Minister on Italy's latest step (her declaration of war against Germany) and Mr. Asquith, in a message to the Premier of Rumania, says that Rumania's decision recalls a long-standing mutual friendship.

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

THREE MEMBERS OF GENERAL STAFF RESIGN.

Athens, Aug. 29.

Three members of the General Staff have resigned.

Apparently their sympathies are pro-German.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.

A Berlin telegram says the changes in the Greek commands are regarded as an indication of Greece's intention to join the Entente.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 29.

The British commander at Salonika reports no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

Paris, Aug. 29.

A communique states:—An aviation park was destroyed near Doiran.

It is pointed out in reference to Bulgarian claims of successes, that the enemy only occupied undefended Greek territory or suffered heavy losses in fruitless attacks at the hands of the Serbians.

PRO-RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

London, Aug. 29.

The Times Correspondent at Bukharest reports that a German division was called out to suppress pro-Russian movements at Philippopolis, Yamboli and Stanzagora.

The population attacked the soldiers, who fired killing and wounding many.

The position of the Radoslavoff Cabinet is critical.

GERMAN DIVISION CALLED OUT TO SUPPRESS THEM.

London, Aug. 30.

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The population attacked the soldiers, who fired killing and wounding many.

The position of the Radoslavoff Cabinet is critical.

OUR NATIONAL INSTINCT.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

A very pretty commentary on our national instinct to live and let live appears in the very small part of this country has played, in its initiation of formidable engines of war. Nearly all the murderous machinery of modern battle has originated from seeds sown by foreigners.

The creation of our artillery service was actually the work of a Danish soldier, Albert Borgard, who had seen service in both the Danish and Prussian armies.

He entered the English service in 1862, already a veteran of 36, and died at the ripe old age of 92, leaving his mark indelibly stamped on English artillery.

Woolwich Arsenal owes its existence to a Swiss named Schuch. Whilst Borgard was attending an experiment in recasting some brass guns in 1718, an explosion occurred, 11 bystanders being killed.

Schuch had foretold the accident, and was then invited by the Board of Ordnance to select a good site in London for casting all the guns required.

He chose Woolwich, but would not have considered so exposed a spot had he not been limited to a radius of 12 miles round London.

For 60 years Schuch was Superintendent of Foundries, and not a single accident occurred during that time.

Daily Chronicle.

HEROIC CADETS OF FRANCE.

INTO BATTLE WEARING FULL UNIFORM AND PLUMES.

M. Maurice Barres, the distinguished French writer, speaking at the British Academy recently spoke of how the cadets of St. Cyr Military School vowed that they would go into battle wearing their full uniform and plumes, and how they kept their word.

He gave many other instances of chivalrous courage on the part of the French troops in the field to show that the spirit of Old France was the spirit of New France.

He declared that the French soldier would never fight his best for merely practical reasons, although no doubt they weighed with him. He must be persuaded he was fighting for a cause which would end in making the world happier and better.

In that he saw the real beauty of war. M. Barres also spoke of the pathetic bravery of the women of France, who had lost dear ones in the struggle.

One little story which deeply impressed the audience was that of a peasant woman who received the news of her husband's death while nursing her child. Lifting the infant in her arms, she exclaimed: "Vive la France! You are the offspring of thirty generations of soldiers martyrs, and they will live again in you!"

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

"A FINAL VERDICT ON THE WAR."

London, Aug. 29.

Rumania's intervention is regarded by the papers as the greatest "bull" point for the Allies since the beginning of the war. Apart from its military consequences, which will probably mean the shortening of the war by many months, the moral effect will be tremendous. Rumania's intervention has fallen on Europe with the force of a final verdict on the war. The fact that Germany is beaten was probably long since known to the German higher command, but the opinion of the most acute and most interested neutral that Germany's doom is sealed now reveals the fact to the German nation. A striking military fact is that a large force of fresh, enthusiastic and thoroughly trained and equipped troops is thrown into the struggle at a time when and at a strategic point where it will be most helpful to the Allies.

RUMANIA'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE.

An Austrian report of the fighting shows that Hungarian Transylvania is Rumania's immediate objective. The Rumanians are here confronted with the Carpathians, a barrier a hundred miles broad. Its conquest may not be rapid, but the operations will immediately improve the strategic situation, as the Rumanian Left is now linked up with the Rumanian Right, while the Teutonic Right Flank is now completely in the air. It is hitherto rested on the Rumanian frontier, near the south-west corner of the Bukovina, and must now be prolonged four hundred miles along the Carpathians to the Danube, at Verclorova.

It has been reported that a large Russian force is concentrating on the Danube close to the Rumanian frontier, and the "Iron Gates" may again be the scene of a struggle as in the time of the Romans.

It remains to be seen which Front the Central Empires will denote or whether the German General Staff will decide to shorten their Fronts by a retreat.

Apart from the prospect of a wholesale invasion of Hungary, the Russians are now able to march on Bulgaria through Rumania, employing important railways and utilising their base at Odessa.

In this connection the interesting statement comes from Petrograd that Russia has armed and trained very considerable forces of former Austro-Hungarian subjects for use in the Balkans, offered partly by her own and partly by Serbian officers. These have taken the oath of allegiance to the Tsar.

RUMANIANS IN ACTION.

London, Aug. 29.

The Rumanian troops have already been in action.

An Austrian communique mentions that there has been an action at the Red Tower Pass, south-west and south of Brass, on Aug. 27. On the south-eastern and eastern Hungarian frontier, our new Rumanian enemy exchanged in a treacherous surprise first shots with our frontier posts.

A THUNDERBOLT FOR BERLIN.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.

A telegram from Berlin states that Rumania's declaration of war came like a thunderbolt. There was indescribable consternation and indignation as the Teuto-Rumanian Commercial Agreement, signed only a few days previously, had lulled everyone into the belief that the storm had blown over, and great quantities of ammunition which the Germans had delivered in Rumania to be exchanged for grain will now be hurled back on their own heads.

GREECE CHANGING.

FEARLESS SPEECH BY M. VENEZUELOS.

London, Aug. 29.

Signs are multiplying of a profound change of opinion in Greece in favour of the Allies.

M. Venezelos, in a speech, boldly condemned the Constantinian policy. He declared the King to be a victim of informed military authorities, also of his own admiration for Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the constitution and concentrate the power of the monarchy.

Thousands cheered the speech.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF GREECE.

Athens, Aug. 29.

His Majesty King Constantine is suffering from inflammation of a wound.

A small operation was performed yesterday.

His Majesty, consequently, is unable to receive a deputation of Liberals.

BRITISH LONG-RANGE GUNS.

London, Aug. 29.

A communique states:—Our long-range guns successfully fired on the troop traffic at different places between Bapaume and Miraumont.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians, prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. "It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORSHIP OF WEALTH.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—I read with pleasure your article in to-night's paper on the "Worship of Wealth" and entirely agree with the views therein expressed.

I would also like to draw attention to another point of view.

The Bishop stated that if he had 10 sons he would rather see them dead in the battlefield than living and hoarding up Wealth.

May I ask what his Lordship considers "Wealth," or what he considers a wealthy man? Probably to the majority, the great majority, of his hearers, the Bishop is a wealthy man. I don't mean to strike the personal note in this, but I wish emphatically to point out that the man who gets from £1,000—say, to £1,200 per year, is a very wealthy man to the majority of his fellow-men.

The greater proportion of us have to go through life, struggling and often without hope for what he would probably consider necessities. A house at the Peak, Summer holidays away, and many other such things—probably right, enough in themselves—are only for the rich, only for the 20 per cent. of our population that can afford them—not for the 80 per cent. like myself or those even poorer.

I am not, however, grumbling at this. I do not wish to see the standard of living brought down to my own—I wish to see it brought up. I would like to see everyone rich—rich enough to afford the comforts that I see my more fortunate brethren can obtain—I only ask for honesty for the former to see ourselves as others see us—as the great majority see us—before we dogmatise in these matters.

Wealth properly acquired and properly used benefits not only ourselves but those around us. The Merchant and the great Captains of Industry who throw their bread upon the waters, and sometimes—not always—get it back after many days—these are the men who benefit their country and their fellow-men. Why should they not reap their reward?

I have as little use for those who obtain their wealth from unproductive labours as anyone. These benefit no one but themselves, but, like the poor, I presume we must always have this class with us. Wealth is the tangible prize of success; it is the prize for our labours. If because in some cases the prize has been obtained unjustly is that a reason for doing away with incentive to all effort?

Shall we advise up to the Chinese standard where to attain wealth is only to lay oneself out to be robbed of it?

Shall we do away with all ambition and enervate the Trade Unions in wishing to pay every man "a penny."

No, rather let us pray for more wealth, but for a better distribution of it and for the power to make better use of it. Why should we be so full of contrition and repentance? Even probably the Church of England may need it, but with four millions of our men prepared for the supreme sacrifice, may we rather not pray that "Thou who madest us mighty, make us mightier still?"

Yours faithfully,

PAWN.

GERMAN OFFICER'S WHIP.

LANCE-CORPORAL'S CURIO FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

A wounded lance corporal of a south country regiment is very proud of a curio he has brought back from the battlefield.

After he was wounded he captured a German captain, who had carried two weapons, a pistol, which he aimed at the lance corporal, and a whip, which the lance corporal now proudly carries.

The whip has a short haft and two whongs, each with a strand of wire twisted in the end of it.

The pistol missed fire, and the arm that wielded it was pinned right through by the lance corporal's bayonet.

The lance corporal, himself bleeding from his wound, carried the whip and marched his prisoner back to one of our dressing stations, where they were both bandaged, and the German officer led away to the rear.

"But I reckon his whip was meant for us," that's their notion of leading their men, I think," said the lance corporal.

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

A "War Savings Association" has been formed at Shanghai, and many in Hongkong will, no doubt, be interested in the appended particulars.

Provisional Committee:—Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (Chairman).

Messrs. C. M. Paine, J. S. Ivy, E. C. Pearce, H. G. Simms and A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. E. F. Goodall, A.C.A.

Honorary Actuary:—Mr. S. E. Neill, F.I.A., F.S.S.

Honorary Auditors:—Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants.

Rules.

1.—The name of the Association shall be the Shanghai War Savings Association.

2.—The Funds of the Association shall be administered by a Committee of not less than 5 or more than 9 members whose decision on all matters connected with the interpretation of these Rules shall be final.

3.—The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy in its number from the general body of members, and to make such by-laws as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of the business of the Association.

4.—The monthly subscriptions of members shall be £5, or any multiple of £5, and may be increased or decreased to suit the convenience of members.

5.—All subscriptions shall be paid in to the Honorary Treasurer of the Association not later than the tenth day of each month, and the aggregate monthly subscription (less the expenses of the Association) shall be invested by the Committee in 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds repayable on 31st October, 1919, or in other securities issued by the Allied Governments for the purpose of financing the War.

6.—The interest earned on the investments of the Association shall be invested by the Committee in the same manner as provided under Rule 4, and shall be credited to the individual accounts of members on May 31 and November 30, of each year in the proportion that their subscriptions have assisted to "earn" the income of the Association, but this rule shall not come into force until May 31, 1917.

7.—On October 31, 1919, or on such date thereafter as may be practicable, the funds of the Association shall be divided among the members in the proportion the sterling amount at credit of their accounts bears to the sum available for distribution. All repayments shall be made in sterling.

8.—Any member who wishes to terminate his membership of the Association shall be entitled, upon payment of a fee of £10 to a Certificate from the Committee stating the total amount in sterling standing to the credit of his account.

9.—In the event of the death of a member, a similar Certificate shall, upon payment of a fee of £2, be issued to his legal personal representative.

10.—Certificates shall be transferable by endorsement in writing signed both by transferor and transferee; but no transfer shall be recognised by the Association until the same has been noted in its books, for which a fee of £1 shall be charged.

11.—Any member shall be entitled to a Pass Book upon payment of a fee of £2.

12.—Any surplus of fees or similar receipts after payment of the expenses of management shall be invested by the Committee in the same manner as provided under Rule 4.

13.—Each member shall be given a distinctive number which shall be used by the Honorary Treasurer when acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions through the Press.

14.—The accounts of the Association shall be compiled as on October 31 of each year, except that no account shall be prepared for the period September 1 to October 31, 1916. The accounts shall be certified by the Honorary Auditors and published in the press for the information of members.

15.—A general meeting of the members shall be held at a date to be hereafter advertised, but not later than November 30, 1916, for the purpose of confirming these Rules and of electing a permanent Committee.

K.C.'S 23 DAYS' SPEECH.

KEPT GOING WITH DRUGS, HE GIVES UP FROM EXHAUSTION.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., who for 23 days had been addressing Mr. Justice Eve in the Chancery Division in the famous "gold case," had to give up through sheer exhaustion, remarking that he had been kept going with drugs by his doctor for a fortnight.

He was now ordered complete rest by the doctor. The judge, who had had the case before him for 12 days, decided on an adjournment till August 21.

The Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia (1913), Limited, is suing the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Limited, for a half-share of £400,000 worth of gold found by defendants in a reef in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Upjohn had 1,200 guineas on his brief, and his "refresher" was 100 guineas per day. The total costs probably run into £10,000 a day.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be seen on board the train or steamer. It may save much suffering and expense if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health!

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an unhygienic pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dettol thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)

Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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HONGKONG.

THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE ALISON.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

A very interesting Memorial Service was held at St. Peter's Church, Badleigh Salterton for Captain George Alison, Norfolk Highlanders (late A.D.C. to Sir Henry May), and the following message was received by his father, Sir Archibald Alison, from Buckingham Palace:—

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow."

The G.O.C. of the Brigade Capt. Alison was in wrote to Sir Archibald Alison:—"Your son was one of those daring, cool men who are invaluable. His example was always splendid; his courage magnificent; in fact he was almost too courageous. Our division was ordered to attack the German lines on Saturday morning July 1st. At 7.30 a.m. the Brigade led; the... supporting them. The Seaforths were on the left and the... on the right. Alison's machine-gun, in-centre, just in rear of these two Battalions. At about 9.15 the Machine-gun Coy. were just between the German and English lines, in a heavy fire, and one of the sections lay down in extended order. Alison stropped over to them with one hand in his pocket—an attitude he was used to—and told them to move on. Buckworth commanded that section—"Buddy, I think you had better get on." "Buddy," he said. He then rejoined his orderly, a man by the name of Gould. The next thing was—Alison was shot—a ride bullet through, I think, the heart, for he merely said to Gould, "I'm hit, go and tell Mr. Low to take command," but before Gould led him he was dead. Gould says he was quite sure his captain could not have suffered, as he was perfectly quiet and cool, and died almost at once. Your son was one of the most remarkably lucky men I ever met. I was very fond of him, and often asked his advice on matters. Concerning the employment of his guns—I only wish I had him with me still! We recovered his body at night and buried him alongside about a hundred Seaforth Highlanders. I am sure he would prefer to be near them."

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of the War the CONNOR GENERAL for the NETHERLANDS will NOT be "AT HOME" on the 1st August, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

HAMEL
Consul General
Hongkong, Aug. 20, 1916.

(Continued on page 6)

